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PPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO
09/663,843	09/15/2000	Hiromi Okubo	197311US2	4370
22850 7:	590 11/03/2004		EXAMINER	
OBLON, SPIVAK, MCCLELLAND, MAIER & NEUSTADT, P.C.			LE, BRIAN Q	
1940 DUKE ST ALEXANDRIA			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
. LDDAE HADIGI	i, vii 22311		2623	

DATE MAILED: 11/03/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

-1	Application No.	Applicant(s)					
Advisory Action	09/663,843	OKUBO ET AL.					
Advisory Action	Examiner	Art Unit					
	Brian Q Le	2623					
The MAILING DATE of this communication appe	ars on the cover sheet with the o	correspondence add	ress				
THE REPLY FILED 09/07/2004 FAILS TO PLACE THIS Therefore, further action by the applicant is required to a final rejection under 37 CFR 1.113 may only be either: ('condition for allowance; (2) a timely filed Notice of Appe Examination (RCE) in compliance with 37 CFR 1.114.	void abandonment of this appli 1) a timely filed amendment whi al (with appeal fee); or (3) a tim	cation. A proper re ch places the appli	ply to a cation in				
PERIOD FOR RE	PLY [check either a) or b)]						
a) The period for reply expiresmonths from the mailing about the period for reply expires on: (1) the mailing date of this Adverse, will the statutory period for reply expire later the ONLY CHECK THIS BOX WHEN THE FIRST REPLY WAS 706.07(f). Extensions of time may be obtained under 37 CFR 1.136(a). The datave been filed is the date for purposes of determining the period of extensions of the calculated from: (1) the expiration date of the shortener (b) above, if checked. Any reply received by the Office later than three meanned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	visory Action, or (2) the date set forth in the lan SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of FILED WITHIN TWO MONTHS OF THE on which the petition under 37 CFR 1. Ission and the corresponding amount of the distatutory period for reply originally set in	of the final rejection. E FINAL REJECTION. 136(a) and the appropriate exemples. The appropriate exemples action; or	See MPEP te extension fee tension fee under (2) as set forth in				
1. A Notice of Appeal was filed on Appellant's Brief must be filed within the period set forth in 37 CFR 1.192(a), or any extension thereof (37 CFR 1.191(d)), to avoid dismissal of the appeal.							
2. The proposed amendment(s) will not be entered because:							
(a) ☐ they raise new issues that would require further consideration and/or search (see NOTE below);							
(b) they raise the issue of new matter (see Note	below);						
(c) they are not deemed to place the application in better form for appeal by materially reducing or simplifying the issues for appeal; and/or							
(d) they present additional claims without cance	ling a corresponding number of	finally rejected clai	ims.				
3. Applicant's reply has overcome the following reje	ction(s):						
4. Newly proposed or amended claim(s) would be allowable if submitted in a separate, timely filed amendment canceling the non-allowable claim(s).							
5.⊠ The a) affidavit, b) exhibit, or c) request for application in condition for allowance because: s		side red but does N	OT place the				
6. The affidavit or exhibit will NOT be considered be raised by the Examiner in the final rejection.	The affidavit or exhibit will NOT be considered because it is not directed SOLELY to issues which were newly raised by the Examiner in the final rejection.						
For purposes of Appeal, the proposed amendment(s) a)							
The status of the claim(s) is (or will be) as follows:							
Claim(s) allowed:							
Claim(s) objected to: <u>14 and 15</u> .							
Claim(s) rejected: <u>1,2,4-13 and 16-34</u> .							
Claim(s) withdrawn from consideration:							
8. The drawing correction filed on is a) ap	The drawing correction filed on is a) ☐ approved or b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.						
9. Note the attached Information Disclosure Statement(s)(PTO-1449) Paper No(s)							
10. Other:							
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Continuation of 5. does NOT place the application in condition for allowance because: Regarding the argument on page 13 of the Remarks/Arguments, the Applicant argues that Sikes does not disclose the detecting a concentration of white pixels. The Examiner respectfully disagrees. Sike teaches the detecting a concentration of white pixels by determining the degree of whiteness specifically by counting the number of white pixels (column 12, lines 21-27 and column 18, lines 47-61). Also, the Applicant argues (bottom of page 13) that Sikes does not disclose the detecting of a degree of white-background likeliness in respect of a local area of an input image. The Examiner also disagrees. Sikes teaches the detecting a concentration of white pixel by utilizing the calculation/analysis of light/intensity values of pixels at selected regions (local area) of the image (column 5, lines 58-67; column 12, lines 43-50; column 16, lines 46-60; column 18, lines 47, lines 47-61 and column 31, 10-15). The Applicant further argues (top of page 14) Hayashi does not disclose the color different signals and thus cannot be combined with Suzuki to teach the claimed edge conversion. Hayashi clearly teaches the color different signals (column 6, lines 35-44). The Applicant also pointed out that cited location FIG. 1A, element 4b is not used together with FIG. 1B. The Examiner does not see the need of showing whether FIG. 1A, element 4b work with FIG. 1B since the claimed of edge detection unit does not work together with the claimed degree-of-white-background-likeliness in the application. In addition, the Applicant argues (bottom of page 14) Hayashi does not teach the concept of "a magnitude of an edge". The Examiner disagrees, Hayashi teaches this concept (FIG. 12) due to the broadly claimed language "magnitude of an edge".

To further assist the Applicant with the guidance with claim language interpretations so that the Applicant can add further/more details limitations from the specification to the claims to overcome the prior arts, the Examiner is presenting MPEP, section 2111, Claim Interpretation; Broadest Reasonable Interpretation as follow: "The court explained that "reading a claim in light of the specification, to thereby interpret limitations explicitly recited in the claim, is a quite different thing from reading limitations of the specification into a claim,' to thereby narrow the scope of the claim by implicitly adding disclosed limitations which have no express basis in the claim." The court found that applicant was advocating the latter, i.e., the impermissible importation of subject matter from the specification into the claim.). See also In re Morris, 127 F.3d 1048, 1054-55, 44 USPQ2d 1023, 1027-28 (Fed. Cir. 1997) (The court held that the PTO is not required, in the course of prosecution, to interpret claims in applications in the same manner as a court would interpret claims in an infringement suit. Rather, the "PTO applies to verbiage of the proposed claims the broadest reasonable meaning of the words in their ordinary usage as they would be understood by one of ordinary skill in the art, taking into account whatever enlightenment by way of definitions or otherwise that may be afforded by the written description contained in applicant's specification.")". In this application, broadly claimed terminologies such as "a magnitude of an edge", "detecting a concentration of white pixels", and a degree-of-white-background-likeliness" are subjected to broad interpretations since these terms have broad meanings and are not clearly defined in the claim language. The Applicant is advised to further clarify these terms and concepts specifically in the claim language for further considerations.

SAMIR AHMED PRIMARY EXAMINER